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THE Vegetable

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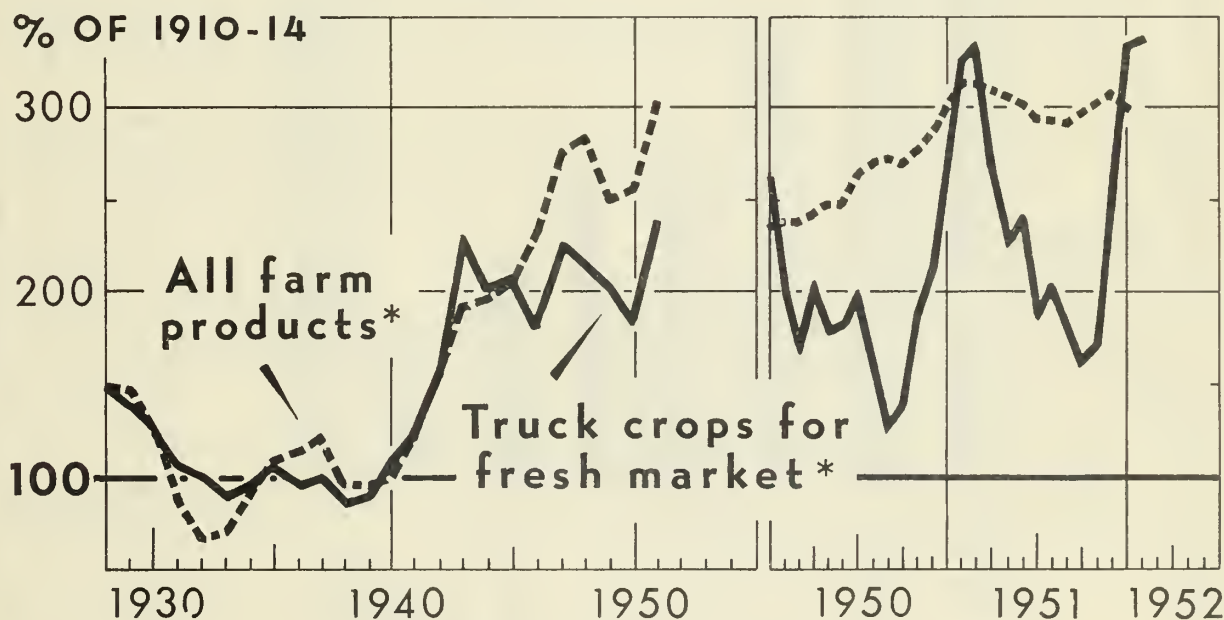
BAE

JANUARY 1952

PRICES RECEIVED FOR TRUCK CROPS AND ALL FARM PRODUCTS

BY YEARS

BY MONTHS



* AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47852-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

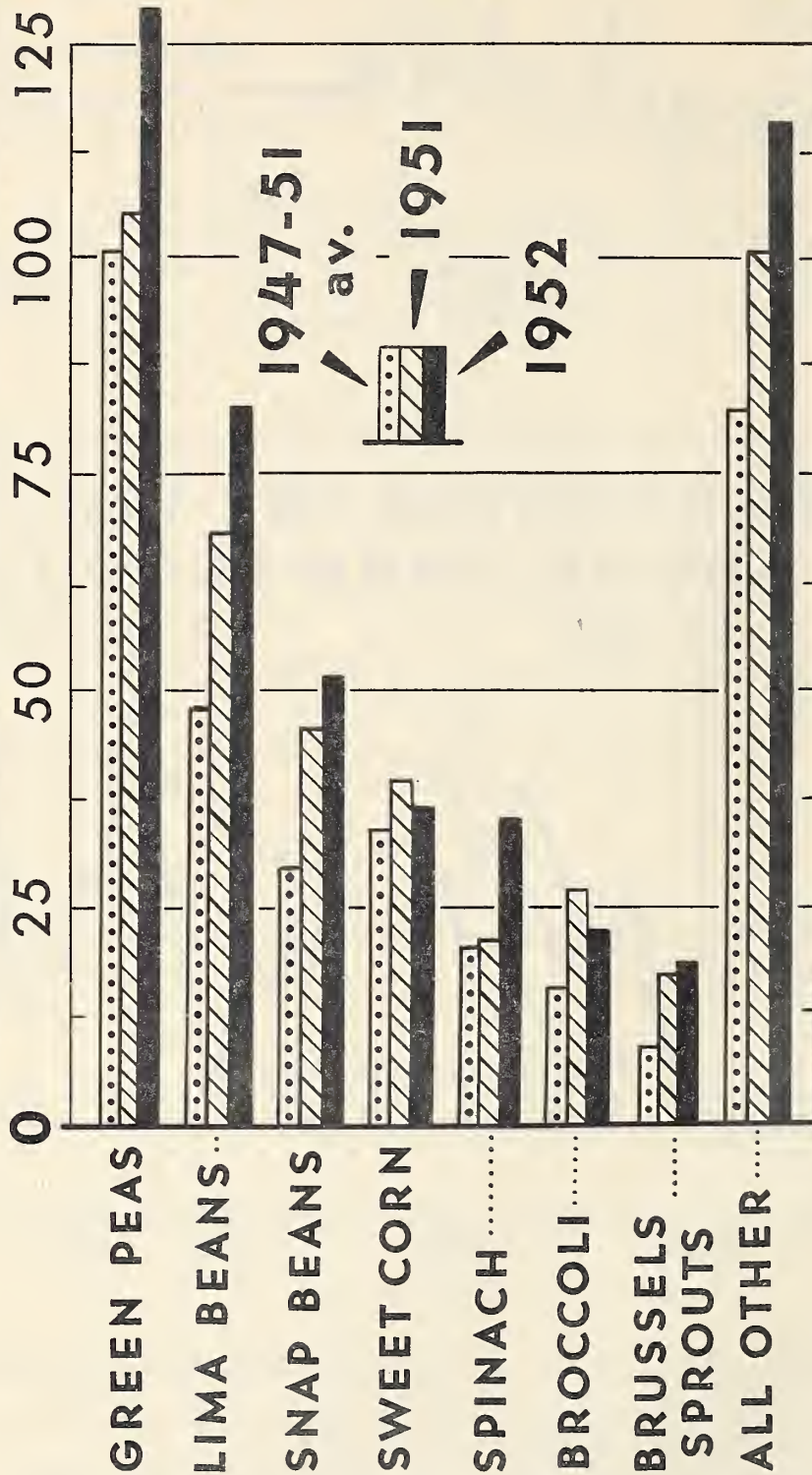
From 1928 through World War II, the annual average of prices received by farmers for commercial truck grown for the fresh market tended to rise and fall about in line with prices received by farmers for all farm products. Since then, however, the prices of all farm products combined have continued upward, except for a set-back in 1949 and 1950,

while prices for truck crops have fluctuated near the war-time levels.

Monthly prices for farm products in general during 1951 were relatively stable compared to prices for truck crops. Prices for truck crops in 1951 showed less summer decline and a much more rapid rise in the last quarter, than in 1950.

FROZEN VEGETABLE STOCKS

MIL. LBS. COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS*



* CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 31

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48434-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Commercial storage holdings of frozen vegetables at the beginning of business on January 1 this year were record large for that date, insuring ample supplies to meet the strong demand expected. Leading in stocks on hand were frozen green peas,

green lima beans, and snap beans. Stocks of all major items listed were larger than average for the date, and larger than on January 1, 1951 for each except frozen sweet corn and broccoli.

 THE V E G E T A B L E S I T U A T I O N

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, February 6, 1952

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SUMMARY

Production of the 18 commercial truck crops grown for fresh market this winter is expected to be about 5 percent smaller than last winter. Supplies of potatoes and sweetpotatoes are well below a year earlier while supplies of canned and frozen vegetables are considerably higher.

Demand for fresh vegetables this winter is expected to continue as strong or stronger than a year earlier. However, supplies of artichokes, cucumbers, eggplant, green peppers, shallots, spinach and tomatoes are considerably larger than a year ago and prices for these crops probably will average substantially lower.

Reflecting the short 1951 crop, potato prices advanced rapidly this fall and winter, rising above parity in December. In January, dollar and cents ceilings were placed on potatoes at country shipping points and at wholesale. Maximum percentage mark-ups also were designated for retailers.

More early potatoes are expected this year than last. Acreage for harvest in the winter and spring commercial early areas is estimated to be up about 11 percent. Furthermore, most of the gain is in California where yields usually are very high. According to farmers' plans as of January 1, they intend to increase acreage in the 37 late and intermediate States by only about 1 percent.

Sweetpotato supplies have been extremely small since harvest. The 1951 crop was 43 percent smaller than the 1950 crop and the smallest since 1881. Prices have risen sharply and have been at record levels since September. Some further rise may occur this winter, but because of the factor of consumer resistance, prices are not likely to rise much.

A moderate increase in production of potatoes over 1951 and a considerable increase in the sweetpotato crop has been suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture's goals program.

The packs of commercially canned and frozen vegetables in 1951 generally surpassed the levels suggested by the USDA goals and were the highest on record. The greater production is finding a ready market generally at prices as high as in the previous season. The pack not only is supplying an increased civilian demand but provided enough to largely fill military "pipelines" and rebuild commercial trade stocks to more satisfactory levels. Stocks of both canned and frozen vegetables on January 1 were well above a year earlier. Because of this situation, the Department's goals for 1952 production of processed vegetables suggest a total reduction of about 15 percent.

Stocks of dry edible beans were still large at the end of the 1950 marketing year and the 1951 crop was slightly larger than the 1950 crop. Demand in 1951 was strong enough to permit a material reduction in stocks. With continued strong demand forecast for 1952, the Department's goal calls for a bean crop about the size of 1951 production.

TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

Marketings in 1951 Equal Volume And Exceed Value in 1950

Commercial production of 25 truck crops for fresh market reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics totaled 8.6 million tons in 1951, 11 percent above the 1940-49 average but 6 percent less than in 1950. Most of the reduction from the previous year resulted from reduced acreage rather than lower yields. Part of the reduction in acreage in some areas was due to adverse weather, particularly during the winter season (January through March).

Production was down from 1950 in each quarter of the year. Although output of 14 of the 25 crops was below 1950, substantially all of the decrease in tonnage was accounted for by cabbage, onions, and lettuce. Furthermore, total marketings from 1951 production of the 25 crops is estimated to be about equal to the total quantity marketed from the 1950 production. In 1950, record large quantities were not harvested because of depressed prices, while in 1951 the quantities unharvested were much smaller and in line with the normally small proportion of the total produced.

Because of stronger demand and smaller quantities available for harvest in 1951, prices received by farmers averaged much higher than the relatively low prices received in 1950. Prices received were as high or higher than in 1950 for each of the 25 crops except shallots. For shallots, the 1951 season average price was only 6 cents lower than the \$2.03 per bushel received in 1950. The aggregate value of quantities marketed from 1951 production was about 18 percent larger than a year earlier.

While prices of truck crops were on a higher level than in 1950, farm production costs also were higher. For the country as a whole, and including all types of farms, the index of prices paid by farmers for items used in production was 273 for 1951, compared with 246 for 1950. Similarly, interest, taxes and wage rates paid by farmers were higher in 1951 than in 1950.

Winter Season SuppliesSlightly Smaller Than Last Winter

Total production of 18 commercial truck crops grown for fresh market this winter (January through March) is expected to be 5 percent smaller than the 1951 winter production and only 4 percent above the 1941-50 average. Since the total civilian population eating out of domestic supplies in 1952 is about 10 percent higher than the average for 1941-50, production on a per capita basis this year is actually below average.

The crops showing largest tonnage decreases in production from last winter in decreasing order are carrots, cabbage, lettuce and cauliflower. Largest tonnage increases are indicated for spinach, tomatoes, green peppers, artichokes, cucumbers, and eggplant. No more than slight changes are indicated in tonnage of other winter crops.

Storage Supplies ofCabbage and Onions

The 1951 early fall crop of Danish cabbage, the principal type stored, was below average and prices were generally favorable for producers during harvest. Movement to market was brisk, with the result that the stocks of 6,100 tons held by growers and dealers in or near producing areas on January 1, 1952 were the smallest in 23 years of record. Stocks were less than one-fourth of those a year earlier and little more than one-eighth of the 1941-50 average for January 1. These small stocks in combination with below average winter season fresh supplies resulted in prices even higher than the former record prices in the first quarter of 1951.

Similarly, the January 1 stocks of dry onions this year were 13 percent below the 10-year average and 38 percent below the large stocks one year earlier. This again was the result of reduced production in the major area contributing to storage stocks (19 Late Summer States) and a very rapid movement to market from harvest through December.

Some Prices Lower This Winter

Prices received by farmers for fresh market truck crops in the first quarter of 1952 are expected to remain relatively high in general, since the aggregate supplies are slightly smaller than last winter and are below average on a per capita basis. However, prices for several winter crops probably will average substantially lower than last winter because of considerably larger supplies. These include artichokes, cucumbers, eggplant, green peppers, shallots, spinach, and tomatoes. The slight increases in production indicated for snap beans, beets, and kale may not be enough to lower prices in the face of the strong demand this winter. Prices for other winter crops are likely to average as high or higher than last winter.

TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING

Production Expanded
As Needed in 1951

Early in 1951 it was recognized by both farmers and commercial processors that a considerable expansion in production over the 1950 level would be required to meet the stronger civilian demand and the expanded military requirements growing out of the increased defense effort. In order to encourage increases in acreage, commercial canners and freezers offered contract prices considerably higher than those in the 1950 season, and generally record high.

Harvested acreage of 11 truck crops for commercial processing in 1951 was 16 percent larger than in 1950, though less than 3 percent above the 1940-49 average. Record yields were obtained for lima beans, peas, and tomatoes, and yields of most other truck crops were very high.

Increased acreage and higher yields resulted in a total production of 7.51 million tons, 19 percent above the previous high of 1946. Production was a record for asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, and tomatoes, and a near record for cucumbers for pickles, peas, and spinach.

Record production together with higher prices resulted in a record high value. The 318 million dollars worth produced in 1951 is 27 percent larger than the previous high in 1946, 53 percent above 1950 and 78 percent above the 1940-49 average.

Reduced Production
Needed in 1952

A smaller total pack of canned vegetables, and therefore a smaller quantity produced for processing, is recommended than in 1951. This arises in part from the fact that production objectives in 1951 were generally surpassed by appreciable margins, and also in part from the fact that initial filling of military pipelines has largely been accomplished from supplies taken out of the 1950 and 1951 packs. Total military requirements of canned vegetables from the 1952 pack are much smaller than the quantity picked up in 1951 from the 1950 and 1951 packs.

Part of the 1951 pack was needed by the trade to rebuild depleted stocks. This having been largely accomplished, demand from this source in 1952 will be correspondingly less.

These changes in total demand for processing crops in 1952 were considered by the Department in arriving at suggestions for 1952 goals for processing crops.

The 1952 goals suggest the following percentage increases in planted acreage over 1951: cabbage for kraut, 20 percent; beets, 5; and sweet corn, 5 percent. No change in acreage is suggested for spinach, green peas, and cucumbers for pickles. Acreage reductions suggested are, for

snap beans, 5 percent; tomatoes, 20 percent in California, no change in other States; lima beans, 10 percent. The aggregate total of the suggested acreages for harvest of these 9 crops is only 2 percent below the 1951 harvested acreage. However, in calculating the acreage needed to achieve the production considered desirable it was assumed yields might not be as high as in 1951. Assuming average yields on such acreage, total production would be 15 percent smaller than in 1951. Presumably such a reduction, if realized, would be reflected primarily in the pack of canned vegetables, although some of it probably would be reflected also in a reduced pack of frozen vegetables.

CANNED VEGETABLES

Record Large Pack In 1951 1/

The total pack of commercially canned vegetables in 1951 has set a new high. Record packs of individual items include asparagus, pumpkin and squash, tomato juice, tomato paste and catsup and chili sauce.

The increases in pack enabled canners and distributors to meet military requirements, supply retail channels, and rebuild their depleted stocks.

Total Stocks Much Larger Than Year Ago

Combined canner and wholesale distributors stocks of the 5 major canned vegetables items 2/ January 1, 1952 were about 98 million actual cases, 12 million cases larger than the low stocks a year earlier. This does not include nearly 27 million cases of tomato catsup, chili sauce, pulp and puree, and tomato sauce this January 1, against some 15 million a year earlier. Nearly all of the increase in total stocks is accounted for by increased stocks held by canners. Although some portion of current stocks may be held for Government account, supplies are adequate to support a continued high rate of consumption.

1/ Data are compiled in equivalent cases of 24 No. 2 cans by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from various sources primarily the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce, and the National Canners Association, and include asparagus, beans, (green lima), beans (snap), beets, carrots, corn, mixed vegetables, peas, pumpkin and squash, spinach, other leafy greens, kraut (including bulk), pimientos, potatoes, sweet-potatoes, tomatoes, tomato pulp, tomato juice (including vegetable juice combination), tomato sauce, tomato paste, catsup and chili sauce, and pickles (including bulk).

2/ Snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, tomatoes, and tomato juice.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

1951 Frozen Pack New
Record By Wide Margin

While data are not yet complete, it is believed that the 1951 pack of commercially frozen vegetables totaled at least 700 million pounds, or about one-fifth larger than the previous record in 1950.

The pack of frozen asparagus was slightly larger than in 1950, but considerably less than the record in 1946. The pack of cut corn was slightly larger than the previous record in 1946. More than 197.5 million pounds of green peas were frozen in 1951, topping the 1950 pack by 30 percent and thus setting a new high.

Cold-Storage Stocks
Moving Out at Above-Average Rate

Cold-storage holdings of frozen vegetables December 31, 1951 were 492.9 million pounds, considerably higher than the 425.2 million pounds for the same date a year earlier. However the 1951 year-end stocks were nearly 29 million pounds lower than the peak holdings of a month earlier, and indicate an above-average rate of net movement out of storage.

Year-end holdings of most individual frozen vegetables were much higher than a year earlier but those of broccoli and sweet corn were smaller.

The greatest absolute increase over a year earlier was the holdings of green peas, some 24 million pounds or nearly 23 percent above the 1950 year-end holdings. The greatest percentage increase was for frozen spinach, for which the holdings increased 14 million pounds, or nearly 68 percent.

Prices and Consumption
Expected to Continue High

Despite record high supplies, the continued high rate of employment and disposable income are expected to support a continued high rate of consumption at about current prices. Currently, frozen vegetable prices generally are at or only slightly above the levels of a year ago.

POTATOES

Short Crop in 1951
Brings High Prices

Although average yields per acre in 1951 were second only to the record in 1950, acreage was reduced so much that the crop of 325.7 million bushels was 104 million bushels or 24 percent smaller than the surplus 1950 crop and the smallest since 1936.

Farmers cut acreage about one-fifth from the 1950 level, presumably because of the low prices received for the 1950 crop and the absence of a price-support program for the 1951 crop.

The demand for potatoes is quite inelastic. Consumers tend to increase their purchases of potatoes by something like 2 percent in response to a 10 percent drop in total retail prices. Also, when supplies are short, consumers will pay much higher prices than usual in order to get nearly their normal supply of potatoes.

1951 Crop Prices Rose Rapidly After August

The large surplus of 1950 crop potatoes which was carried over into 1951 depressed the potato market at least through May 1951.

By late August, the public and the trade appeared to become aware of the shortness of the 1951 crop. Prices rose rapidly after that. On December 15, 1951, the United States average farm price of potatoes was \$1.93 per bushel or \$1.04 per bushel higher than a year earlier. On January 15, 1952 prices to farmers averaged \$2.07 per bushel. The December and January prices were above parity, but it is not yet clear whether the crop as a whole will bring farmers the equivalent of parity.

On December 17, 1951 it was estimated that the 1951 crop might bring an average price of \$1.53 per bushel (preliminary).

Ceiling Prices Announced For Potatoes

The Office of Price Stabilization has announced dollars and cents ceilings on potatoes at country shipping points and at wholesale, effective January 19, 1952. Maximum percentage mark-ups likewise have been designated for retailers, effective January 28, 1952.

Adequate Potato Stock January 1, 1952

Stocks of 97 million bushels of merchantable potatoes were held on January 1, 1952 by growers and local dealers in or near the areas where produced. While these holdings are 40 percent smaller than the record stocks a year earlier, they are only about 5-1/4 million bushels smaller after excluding the 59 million bushels of merchantable potatoes the Government purchased after January 1, 1951. This relatively small net difference could be offset by possible increases in production this year in Early States.

Moderately Increased Acreage Suggested for 1952

The Department has suggested a moderate increase in acreage and production of potatoes in 1952 over 1951. However, if farmers respond to the high prices of the 1951-crop as they have in many former years -

by increasing production considerably - we would again be faced with surplus potatoes and low prices to farmers and consumers.

There is some indication that farmers are approaching the idea of expansion rather cautiously. Farmers reported their 1952 planting intentions in the 37 Late and Intermediate States at the same time they reported their January 1 stocks. If past relationships between January 1 intentions and actual plantings were to hold this year, growers in these States would increase their acreage by only about 1 percent. Of course, growers may yet change their intentions in either direction.

More Early Potatoes Probable This Year

Total acreage intentions in Early States is unknown at this time. However, in the Commercial Early areas, total 1952 acreage for winter and spring harvest is expected to be 156,300 compared with 141,100 last year. Most of this indicated increase is in the early commercial area of California where the principal harvest is in late spring, and where very high yields are the rule.

Not Much Change in Consumption

On a crop year basis, it is expected that total food use of potatoes from the 1951 crop will not be down very much from that of the 1950 crop, in spite of the great reduction in total potato production. Almost 100 million bushels of the 1950 crop potatoes were removed from food market channels by the price-support program.

SWEETPOTATOES

Sweetpotato Crop Smallest Since 1881

The 1951 sweetpotato crop of 28.3 million bushels is the smallest since 1881, and is 43 percent smaller than the 1950 crop which in turn was substantially below average. Total supplies are only about half of average which insures high prices at least until the 1952 crop comes in.

Although the average yield per acre in 1951 was down about a tenth from that of 1952, the principal cause of the short crop of sweetpotatoes was the 37 percent reduction in acreage. Some of the factors which have been cited as causes of this acreage reduction are heavy labor requirements of sweetpotatoes and a decreasing farm labor force, lateness of the planting season in parts of the South in 1951 with a resulting emphasis on getting cash crops in first, relative attractiveness of certain other crops such as cotton and tobacco, sweetpotato weevil troubles, and postwar prosperity with declining emphasis on home food production.

Record High Prices For
1951 Crop Sweetpotatoes

Because of the very short crop and continued strong consumer demand, prices received by farmers for 1951 crop sweetpotatoes have been record high by wide margins beginning last September. As is usually the case, prices have continued to increase since fall and some further rise is expected. However, since sweetpotatoes to many people are but one of a number of alternative vegetables it seems likely that consumer resistance may develop if sweetpotato prices go much higher.

In mid-December, the United States average price received by farmers was \$3.07 per bushel, as contrasted with \$1.73 a year earlier and the previous high for the date of \$2.19 in 1948. As of mid-January 1952 the prices to farmers averaged \$3.47 per bushel, in contrast to \$1.94 a year earlier.

Demand for Much
Larger Production in 1952

Current prices clearly indicate that consumer demand would absorb a much larger quantity of sweetpotatoes than is available from the 1951 crop.

The Department has suggested a considerable increase in acreage and production of sweetpotatoes in 1952. Some increase may well occur, under the stimulus of the record prices being received for this crop. However, many of the economic considerations that influenced the acreage decline in 1951 and other recent years will continue to affect plans of farmers this year.

As of December 17, 1951, the preliminary estimate of the season-average price to farmers for the 1951 sweetpotato crop was \$2.83 per bushel. This is substantially higher than the previous record of \$2.19 received for the 1948 crop.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

1951 Bean Crop Slightly
Larger Than 1950 Crop

The 1951 crop was equivalent to 16 million bags (100 pounds each) on a cleaned basis, about 6 percent above last year's crop and only about 4 percent below the 1940-49 average which includes several years of high production to meet special war and postwar needs.

A record average yield per acre of 1,231 pounds (thresher-run) in 1951 more than offset a reduction of 8 percent in planted acreage and 6 percent in harvested acreage.

The principal classes of dry beans, in decreasing order of 1951 production, are Pea beans, Pintos, Great Northern, Red Kidney and Standard Lima Beans. Production of Baby Limas in California dropped sharply in 1951, while production of "other" beans increased.

Continued Strong Demand

In 1952

Stocks of dry beans at the beginning of the 1951 crop harvesting season were very large. However, domestic and foreign demand have continued strong and stocks have since been materially reduced. By the end of the 1951 crop marketing season, it is believed stocks will be down to manageable levels.

The preliminary estimate of the season average price which farmers will receive for the 1951 dry bean crop is placed at \$7.78 per 100 pounds cleaned, somewhat higher than the \$7.37 average received for the 1950 crop, and exceeded only by the prices received for the 3 crops of 1946, 1947 and 1948. The United States average price received by farmers in mid-January 1952 was \$7.94 per 100 pounds, compared with \$7.69 on the same date, 1951. Price rises in the next few months probably will be about in line with the usual season increase.

Sustained Production

Suggested for 1952

In the Department's Goals, it was suggested that dry bean production be as large as in 1951. As nearly as could be determined, it was estimated that with average yields for the various classes of beans, it would take an increase in acreage of a little more than 6 percent to get this production. Military takings are expected to continue to be only a small part of the total disappearance of dry beans. However, civilian demand is expected to continue throughout 1952 at the same high annual level of about 9 pounds per person as appears to have been the rate in 1951.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Increased Crop in 1951

Provides Adequate Supplies

The 1951 dry field pea crop was 18 percent larger than the 1950 crop cleaned basis (17 percent larger, uncleaned basis). The 1951 crop of 3.8 million bags (uncleaned basis) is considerably below the recent 10-year average of 5.9 million bags; however this average includes the World War II and postwar years when production was greatly expanded to meet special war time and relief-feeding needs. The 1951 crop is larger than any dry pea crop grown prior to 1941 and is believed adequate to meet all demands.

Food Use of Dry Peas
Expected to Continue At Less
Than One Pound Per Capita

Stock and utilization data for dry peas continue to be too inadequate to allow a reliable determination of annual civilian consumption. However, rough approximations indicate that in normal times the largest single use of the crop is for seed to plant both the dry field crop and the acreage harvested green for fresh market and processing. It is estimated that about 40 to 50 percent of the dry pea crop is used for seed or disappears on farms where grown as feed or waste. From 10 to 30 percent of the crop is accounted for by exports. Apparently about one-third of the crop moves into food consumption channels. Over a series of years, annual civilian food consumption of dry peas is believed to average from 1/2 to 3/4 of one pound per capita.

Adequate Production
Likely in 1952

Little change in domestic or foreign demand for dry peas is expected in 1952. At prices farmers have been getting for dry peas in recent years, adequate acreage and production are deemed likely to result in 1952.

Although acreage losses were heavier in 1951 than in 1950, the acreage harvested in 1951 was 24 percent larger than in 1950.

Prices received by farmers for dry peas of the 1949 and 1950 crops averaged near \$3.50 per 100 pounds cleaned basis, considerably lower than peak prices received during the war and early postwar years, but much higher than prices received prior to 1940. Prices received for the 1951 crop (preliminary estimates as of December 17) are expected to average about \$4.05 per 100 pounds.

Table 1.- Truck crops for fresh market: Commercial acreage, production in 1,000 units, and season average price per unit received by farmers, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and 1951

Crop	Acreage			Unit	Production			Price per unit		
	Average	1950	1951		Average	1950	1951	Average	1950	1951
	1940-49				1940-49			1940-49		
	Acres	Acres	Acres		1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Artichokes ...	8,060	7,000	7,400	Box	762	700	629	2.94	3.90	4.00
Asparagus	53,150	43,530	39,210	Crate	4,441	4,038	3,688	3.20	3.84	4.18
Beans, lima ..	18,460	13,000	11,200	Bushel	1,394	1,312	1,020	2.48	2.06	2.47
Beans, snap ..	176,490	164,800	164,800	Bushel	17,109	16,663	17,292	2.07	2.23	2.46
Beets	11,630	10,830	7,090	Bushel	2,125	2,035	1,308	.80	1.09	1.32
Cabbage 1/ ...	173,910	176,090	140,700	Ton	1,231.6	1,503.0	1,191.9	29.33	25.41	45.45
Cantaloups ...	108,520	118,110	110,350	Crate	10,712	13,198	12,864	2.76	3.09	3.22
Carrots 2/ ...	72,860	76,870	66,820	Bushel	24,599	27,811	26,179	1.30	1.34	1.89
Cauliflower 2/	34,780	34,700	32,200	Crate	10,708	12,964	11,917	1.29	1.13	1.33
Celery 2/	41,380	35,750	36,810	Crate	19,826	25,233	27,096	2.26	1.96	2.00
Corn, sweet 3/	60,990	65,600	65,000	Ear	304,579	350,600	358,100	23.15	25.14	25.77
Cucumbers	48,150	53,180	51,600	Bushel	5,520	6,920	7,557	2.04	2.27	2.28
Eggplant	5,450	5,200	4,550	Bushel	1,276	1,382	1,242	1.44	1.53	1.74
Escarole	2,140	3,600	4,700	Bushel	1,062	1,872	2,374	.99	.90	1.40
Honey Balls ..	1,870	1,000	300	Crate	190	115	27	3.72	4.00	4.00
Honey Dews ...	13,140	8,800	10,000	Crate	3,128	2,726	3,022	1.71	1.81	2.07
Kale	1,740	2,100	2,200	Bushel	654	840	858	.63	.50	.85
Lettuce	173,250	224,680	202,070	Crate	28,723	36,963	35,285	2.72	2.64	3.16
Onions 1/	130,380	134,210	101,750	Sack	37,892	45,453	39,033	1.31	.87	1.41
Peas, green ..	63,010	24,440	20,650	Bushel	5,749	2,775	2,128	1.94	2.14	2.20
Peppers, green	27,750	37,400	34,700	Bushel	6,141	8,799	8,445	1.72	1.64	2.02
Shallots	4,730	4,500	5,000	Bushel	518	459	520	1.52	2.03	1.97
Spinach 2/ ...	65,600	52,000	45,090	Bushel	13,660	10,537	10,542	.79	1.10	1.12
Tomatoes	239,180	232,050	228,970	Bushel	29,075	32,004	33,499	2.62	3.33	3.46
Watermelons 4/	249,690	290,270	270,070	Melon	70,454	82,385	83,297	311.00	323.00	369.00
Total ...	1,786,280	1,819,710	1,663,230	Ton	7,717.0	9,072.8	8,572.3	64.31	60.95	76.20

1/ Includes production used for dehydration.

2/ Includes some quantities used for processing in certain States.

3/ New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania only; price based on 1,000 ears.

4/ Price based on 1,000 melons.

Table 2.- Truck crops and potatoes for marketing in early 1952: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1941-50, annual 1951, indicated 1952

Crop and seasonal group	Acreage			Unit	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1951	Ind.:		Average:	1951	Ind.:	Average:	1951	Ind.:
	1941-50:		1952		1941-50:		1952	1941-50:		1952
	: Acres	Acres	Acres	:				1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units
<u>WINTER</u>										
Artichokes	7,700	7,400	8,300	Box	98	85	105	747	629	872
Beans, lima	1,900	900	700	Bu.	74	70	85	122	63	60
Beans, snap	29,940	32,800	34,000	Bu.	87	95	95	2,617	3,116	3,230
Beets	7,590	4,000	3,000	Bu.	142	105	150	1,084	420	450
Cabbage 1/	62,420	43,250	2/43,000	Ton	6.4	8.9	7.8	406.1	384.6	337.1
Carrots	32,380	32,350	28,650	Bu.	249	285	249	8,050	9,214	7,146
Cauliflower	10,970	9,800	7,800	Crt.	289	292	310	3,153	2,861	2,421
Celery	9,130	9,520	10,300	Crt.	574	820	758	5,254	7,806	7,810
Cucumbers	3/1,170	500	1,700	Bu.	3/134	100	125	3/187	50	212
Eggplant	680	350	850	Bu.	357	390	400	248	136	340
Escarole	2,370	4,700	4,500	Bu.	507	505	500	1,170	2,374	2,250
Kale	1,810	2,200	2,200	Bu.	388	390	400	701	858	880
Lettuce	49,480	69,300	56,600	Crt.	164	147	173	8,072	10,201	9,790
Peas, green	10,070	2,350	800	Bu.	60	59	60	658	138	48
Peppers,										
green	3,290	2,300	3,500	Bu.	339	470	425	1,128	1,081	1,488
Shallots	2,660	3,000	3,500	Bu.	110	90	130	295	270	455
Spinach	40,260	23,140	31,500	Bu.	155	169	177	6,272	3,912	5,576
Tomatoes	12,000	11,200	15,500	Bu.	142	190	150	1,745	2,128	2,325
Total to										
date	285,370	259,060	256,400	Ton	4.8	5.8	5.5	1,361	1,501	1,419
<u>SPRING</u>										
Asparagus 1/	129,350	132,810	2/134,440	Crt.	84	88	---	10,923	11,667	---
Cabbage:										
Early										
spring 1/	21,020	11,100	2/13,200	Ton	4.9	4.8	---	103.6	52.7	---
Onions:										
Early										
spring	43,300	9,200	40,500	Sack	95	220	---	3,929	2,024	---
Late spring	19,340	23,900	2/19,900	Sack	181	193	---	3,385	4,603	---
Shallots	2,050	2,000	2,000	Bu.	101	125	---	209	250	---
Watermelons	44,910	66,400	2/67,500	Melon	325	367	---	14,332	24,394	---
Total to										
date	259,970	245,410	277,540		---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>POTATOES</u>										
Winter	11,230	8,900	11,000	Bu.	166	245	246	1,847	2,184	2,708
Early spring	26,550	17,600	18,700	Bu.	128	238	---	3,337	4,192	---
Late spring	173,690	114,600	126,600	Bu.	220	292	---	37,646	33,417	---
Total to										
date	211,470	141,100	156,300	Bu.	203	282	---	42,830	39,793	---

/ Includes acreage and production for processing.
 / Prospective,
 / Short-time average.

Table 3.- Truck crops: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U.S.No.1 when available) indicated periods 1951-52 with comparisons

Market, commodity and State of origin	Unit	1950-51 1/		1951-52 2/		
		Week ended		Tuesday nearest mid-month		
		Dec. 16:	Jan. 13:	Oct. 16:	Nov. 13:	Dec. 18: Jan. 15
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK						
Beans, snap, green, Fla.:	Bushel	7.55	7.08	3/3.48	6.35	2.82 3.82
Broccoli, California:	Pony crate:	7.05	9.00	6.65	8.45	7.72 7.35
Cabbage, Danish type, N.Y.:	50-lb.sack:	.88	1.79	1.25	1.85	3.15 4.16
Cabbage, domestic type, :	1-3/4 :					
Florida	bu. box :	---	3.94	---	---	---
Carrots, bunched, Calif.,:	W.G.A.crt.:	5.95	6.05	7.20	10.50	10.47 9.75
Carrots, topped and :	:					
washed, New York	Bushel :	.79	1.05	1.50	1.75	---
Cauliflower, New York ...:	L.I. crate:	2.67	---	1.25	2.35	3.25 ---
Cauliflower, California ..:	Pony crate:	---	2.52	---	---	---
Celery, Golden Heart, N.Y.:	16" crate :	---	---	2.60	5.00	---
Celery, Golden Heart, Fla.:	16" crate :	4/6.80	6.50	---	---	4/5.10 3.66
Cucumbers, Florida	Bushel :	6.90	14.30	3/5.00	6.14	7.50 10.00
Eggplant, Florida	Bushel :	5.25	4.12	---	4.22	3.62 2.32
Lettuce, Iceberg type, :	(4-doz.hds):					
California	W.G.A.crt.:	5/4.65	5.56	7.50	8.95	5/10.30 8.73
Onions, Sweet Spanish, :	:					
Idaho 6/	50-lb.sack:	1.86	2.08	2.58	2.75	2.90 4.26
Onions, yellow, New York :	50-lb.sack:	1.14	1.32	2.00	2.20	2.50 3.02
Pears, green, California :	Bushel :	---	5.00	4.60	---	2/7.25 6.00
Peppers, green, Bullnose :	:					
type, Florida	Bushel :	5.83	14.30	8/1.38	2/2.61	11.50 7.23
Spinach, Savoy type	1-3/5 bu. :					
:	box :	---	2.12	.60	1.10	2.00 1.45
Spinach, Virginia	Bushel :	1.92	2.12	---	---	2.00 1.45
Tomatoes, green, wrapped: :	:					
California	6 X 6 lug :	---	---	4.30	4.12	6.50 ---
:	6X6 lug :					
Florida	(60 lbs.):	---	---	---	---	12.90 9.50
CHICAGO						
Beans, snap, green, Fla.:	Bushel	7.75	7.95	10/4.25	7.50	2.80 3.75
Broccoli, California:	Pony crate:	5.62	7.38	6.60	8.25	6.75 5.75
Cabbage, Danish type, Wis.:	50-lb.sack:	1.18	1.93	---	2.40	3.12 4.85
Cabbage, domestic, Ariz. :	W.G.A.crt.:	4.56	5.72	---	---	9.50 9.00
Carrots, bunched, Calif.,:	W.G.A.crt.:	4.60	5.08	5.90	9.50	9.00 8.12
Carrots, topped, washed :	:					
Illinois	50-lb.sack:	1.20	1.16	1.00	2.15	2.00 2.12
Cauliflower, Arizona:	Pony crate:	---	3.34	---	---	---
Cauliflower, New York ...:	L.I.crate :	3.50	---	---	---	3.25 ---
Celery, Pascal type, :	:					
California	16" crate :	4.78	6.05	4.25	4.60	4.25 4.25
Celery, Golden Heart, :	:					
Michigan	1/2 crate :	3.83	---	1.80	3.40	---
Celery, Florida	16" crate :	---	6.80	---	---	---
Cucumbers, Florida	Bushel :	8.30	13.10	6.35	5.60	8.50 10.00

- Continued

Table 3.- Truck crops: Representative prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods 1951-52 with comparisons

*Continued

Market, commodity and State of origin	Unit	1950-51 1/		1951-52 2/			
		Week ended		Tuesday nearest mid-month			
		Dec. 16:	Jan. 13:	Oct. 16:	Nov. 13:	Dec. 18:	Jan. 15:
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
CHICAGO (continued)							
Lettuce, Iceberg type	(4-doz. hds):						
California	W.G.A. crt.:	4.59	5.20	7.00	8.00	10.50	8.00
Onions, yellow, Globe,	:						
midwestern	50-lb. sack:	1.04	1.10	1.63	2.25	2.40	3.15
Onions, Sweet Spanish,	:						
Idaho	50-lb. sack:	1.54	1.74	---	---	2.60	4.20
Peppers, green, Bullnose:	1 1/2						
type, California	bu. crt.:	---	---	5.00	7.25	---	---
Peppers, green, Bullnose:	:						
type, Florida	Bushel	11/5.88	14.38	---	---	11/9.00	8.25
Spinach, flat type, Texas:	Bushel	2.12	2.98	---	---	1.50	1.50
Tomatoes, green, ripe:	:						
and turning, California:	6 X 6 lug	---	---	4.00	3.85	---	---
Tomatoes, green, ripe:	:						
and turning, Florida ..:	6 X 6 lug	---	---	---	---	7.50	5.25

1/ Simple average of midpoint of range of daily prices for weeks shown.

2/ From special reports submitted by Market News representatives.

3/ South Carolina.

4/ California.

5/ Arizona.

6/ 3-inch minimum.

7/ Mexico.

8/ New Jersey.

9/ Virginia.

10/ Louisiana.

11/ Texas.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 4.- Truck crops for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton received by farmers, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and 1951

Crop	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per ton		
	Average			Average			Avg.		
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-	1950	1951
							1949		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Asparagus:	74,210	89,580	95,230	87.4	107.2	110.3	149.00	211.00	242.80
Beans, lima 1/	69,630	94,800	107,360	45.5	80.5	93.6	115.10	136.30	146.60
Beans, snap ...	117,490	119,070	125,310	201.2	257.2	273.1	92.00	103.50	110.50
Beets ...	16,010	19,100	16,090	129.1	174.5	146.2	18.30	20.70	20.80
Cabbage for kraut:	18,390	18,140	15,250	173.2	247.3	174.9	13.00	9.60	12.70
Corn, sweet 2/	464,980	337,130	430,030	1,149.7	974.2	1,217.0	17.30	18.00	23.50
Cucumbers for pick-									
les	111,970	109,160	140,340	209.0	176.3	269.6	46.20	67.50	65.00
Peas, green 1/	413,080	417,260	445,860	402.5	432.6	509.3	75.90	82.10	89.00
Pimientos 3/	12,890	32,000	18,000	13.4	45.0	15.3	52.60	70.00	75.00
Spinach ..	33,880	26,770	32,200	84.3	74.3	111.4	44.00	49.10	45.60
Tomatoes :	498,300	359,620	454,830	2,883.4	2,733.9	4,584.9	23.80	25.30	31.50
Total ..	1,830,830	1,622,630	1,880,500	5,378.7	5,303.0	7,505.6	---	---	---

1/ Production and price on a "shelled" basis. 2/ Corn in the husk. 3/ Georgia only. California estimates discontinued; less than 3 packers.

Table 5.- Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, December 31, 1951, with comparisons

Commodity	Dec. 31	1950			1951		
	average	Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31
	1946-50						1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	10,767	11,377	10,604	9,530	13,387	12,366	11,150
Beans, lima	48,537	82,025	75,629	67,824	100,164	91,781	82,766
Beans, snap	29,877	57,908	52,658	45,906	65,493	56,158	51,784
Broccoli	15,470	19,011	23,877	27,119	21,691	21,314	22,179
Brussels sprouts ..	8,915	10,411	14,948	17,249	11,658	16,054	13,662
Cauliflower	9,335	7,980	11,027	11,307	9,973	12,136	12,454
Corn, sweet	34,428	49,068	45,794	39,677	49,502	41,639	36,520
Peas, green	100,717	132,024	119,993	105,204	170,496	146,410	129,278
Pumpkin and squash :	8,269	8,877	9,819	7,966	11,126	10,400	9,524
Spinach	20,139	22,539	22,860	21,225	35,290	37,353	35,610
Other vegetables ...	54,112	56,353	66,802	72,163	65,395	76,415	82,982
Total	340,586	457,573	454,011	425,170	554,175	522,076	492,909

1/ Preliminary. Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 6.- Canned vegetables: United States packs 1950 and 1951 and stocks as of January 1, 1951 and 1952

Commodity	Packs		Stocks					
	1950	1951	1951			1952		
			Canners	Whole-	Total	Canners	Whole-	Total
				sale : distrib- : utors :			sale : distrib- : utors :	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual	actual
	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases	cases
Major commodities								
Beans, snap	20,213	19,867	10,847	4,503	15,350	11,169	4,419	15,588
Corn, sweet	21,645	30,189	14,302	8,421	22,723	13,441	7,583	21,024
Peas, green	32,726	37,837	12,625	7,408	20,033	17,291	7,224	24,515
Tomatoes	18,724	27,672	5,151	6,632	11,783	8,359	6,973	15,332
Tomato and com- bination vegeta- ble juices 1/	22,741	31,625	11,168	4,521	15,689	17,040	4,464	21,504
Total	116,049	147,190	54,093	31,485	85,578	67,300	30,663	97,963
Minor commodities								
Asparagus	4,651	4,969	1,057	1,477	2,534	1,520	1,242	2,762
Beans, lima	3,591	3,278	2/2,544	1,667	4,211	N.A.	1,381	---
Beets	8,483	N.A.	3/5,500	1,619	7,119	N.A.	1,629	---
Carrots	1,705	N.A.	3/1,300	489	1,789	N.A.	505	---
Pickles	4/12,000	4/18,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pumpkin and squash	1,778	3,481	5/267	451	718	5/397	1,225	1,622
Sauerkraut	4/13,300	4/9,500	---	929	---	---	967	---
Potatoes	1,535	N.A.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sweetpotatoes ...	3,467	N.A.	---	824	---	---	753	---
Spinach	4,852	N.A.	6/ 589	966	1,555	6/1,061	1,082	2,143
Other greens	1,779	N.A.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tomato catsup and: chili sauce	16,607	27,235	6,822	3,528	10,350	3/15,000	3,759	18,759
Tomato paste	6/2,833	6/8,428	6/795	N.A.	---	6/2,971	N.A.	---
Tomato pulp and puree	3,094	N.A.	6/407	1,290	1,697	6/1,823	1,649	3,472
Tomato sauce	6/4,786	6/7,433	6/2,278	992	3,270	6/3,212	1,179	4,391
Vegetables mixed :	4,333	N.A.	---	---	---	---	---	---

- 1/ Combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.
 - 2/ Stocks as of February 1.
 - 3/ Estimated.
 - 4/ Processing crop converted to a canned weight basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles 68 and sauerkraut 54 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh).
 - 5/ Stocks as of December 1.
 - 6/ California only. Data from Canners League of California.
- N.A. means "not available".

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association unless otherwise noted. Wholesale distributors' stocks from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 7.- Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and 1951

Group of States	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:			Avg.:			Average:		
	1940-49:	1950:	1951:	1940-49:	1950:	1951:	1940-49:	1950:	1951:
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Early									
12 States	472	325	253	129	191	191	59,664	62,033	48,312
Intermediate									
8 States	244	146	118	135	200	182	32,454	29,204	21,459
Late Surplus									
18 States	1,602	1,107	883	183	283	268	286,967	313,369	236,332
Late, Other									
11 States	246	119	99	132	213	198	31,119	25,290	19,605
Late, Total									
29 States	1,848	1,225	982	177	276	261	318,086	338,659	255,937
37 Late & Int.	2,092	1,372	1,100	172	268	252	350,540	367,863	277,396
TOTAL U. S.	2,564	1,696	1,353	164	253	241	410,203	429,896	325,708

Table 8.- Potatoes: Unweighted average price per 100 pounds for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 Size A, when quoted), at shipping points and terminal markets, indicated periods, 1951 and 1952 with comparisons

	: 1950	: 1951	: 1951	: 1952
	:	: Week	: Month	: Week
Location and variety	: Dec.	: ended :	: Oct. :	: Nov. : Dec. : ended
	: Jan. 13:			: Jan. 12
	:Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars Dollars Dollars
<u>F.O.B. SHIPPING POINTS</u>	:	:	:	:
San Luis Valley, Colo., Red McClure 1/	: 1.68	1.80	3.18	3.62 3.78 4.05
Idaho Falls, Russet Burbank 1/	: 1.63	1.87	3.53	4.06 4.65 4.38
Aroostook County points, Me., var. var. :	: 1.64	---	---	3.15 3.34 3.58
West Michigan points, Round White ...:	: 1.36	1.54	---	3.31 3.51 3.61
Western Nebraska Platte Valley points:	:	:	:	:
Bliss Triumph 1/	: 1.87	1.86	---	3.61 3.79 4.11
Riverhead, L.I., various varieties ..:	: 1.58	1.72	2.78	3.66 3.70 ---
Rochester, N.Y., various varieties ..:	: 1.45	1.55	2.78	3.57 3.92 3.96
Yakima-Ellensburg District,	:	:	:	:
Washington, Russet Burbank 1/	: ---	1.94	3.22	4.15 --- ---
Wisconsin points, various varieties ..:	: 1.32	1.52	2.12	3.39 3.55 1/3.64
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	Tuesday nearest mid-month 2/	:
<u>TERMINAL MARKETS:</u>	:	:	Oct. 16 Nov. 13 Dec. 18 Jan. 15	:
<u>NEW YORK</u>	:	:	:	:
Katahdin, Long Island	: 1.86	2.05	3.25	3.95 3.87 4.35
Russet Burbank, Idaho 1/	: 3.54	3.60	5.20	5.80 6.18 6.92
<u>CHICAGO</u>	:	:	:	:
Red McClure, Colorado 1/	: 2.72	2.85	---	--- 4.85 4.91
Russet Burbank, Idaho 1/	: 2.83	3.08	4.82	5.32 5.80 5.84

1/ Washed.

2/ From special reports submitted by Market News representatives.

Table 9.- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and 1951

Group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1950	1951	Average:	1950	1951	Average:	1950	1951
	1940-49:			1940-49:			1940-49:		
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>Bu.</u>	<u>Bu.</u>	<u>Bu.</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Central									
Atlantic 1/	54	41	37	129	148	147	6,991	6,073	5,425
Lower Atlantic 2/	225	166	100	89	97	83	20,137	16,143	8,275
South Central 3/	360	265	155	87	95	82	31,326	25,170	12,645
North Central 4/	16	7	6	96	126	114	1,533	879	683
California	11	13	10	106	120	125	1,161	1,560	1,250
Total, United States	666	492	308	92	101	92	61,148	49,825	28,278

- 1/ New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia.
- 2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
- 3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.
- 4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Table 10.- Sweetpotatoes: Unweighted average price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted), at Southern Louisiana shipping points and terminal markets, indicated periods, 1951 and 1952 with comparisons

		1950 and 1951 with comparisons					
		1950	1951	1951	1952	1952	1952
		Dec.	Week	Month	Week	Month	Week
		ended	ended	ended	ended	ended	ended
		Jan. 13	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. 12	Jan. 12
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>F.O.B. SHIPPING POINTS:</u>							
Southern Louisiana points.							
Porto Rican 1/	.....	2/2.57	2/2.50	3.63	4.00	4.92	2/5.26
Tuesday nearest mid-month 3/							
<u>TERMINAL MARKETS</u>							
<u>NEW YORK</u>							
Golden, Virginia	.....	---	---	2.18	3.00	---	---
Porto Rican, Louisiana 1/	.....	3.64	---	4.75	5.25	---	---
Porto Rican, North Carolina	.....	3.00	3.00	4.85	5.40	5.94	5.85
<u>CHICAGO</u>							
Porto Rican, Louisiana 1/	.....	3.25	3.08	3.90	4.50	2/5.63	2/5.75

1/ 50-pound crate.

2/ Cured.

3/ From special reports submitted by Market News representatives.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 11.- Average prices received by farmers, United States for potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, and truck crops, 1951-52, with comparisons

		1950-51			1951-52		
Commodity	Unit	Dec. 15	Jan. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>Field crops</u>							
Potatoes	Bushel	.88	.98	1.39	1.74	1.93	2.07
Sweetpotatoes	Bushel	1.73	1.94	2.71	2.80	3.07	3.47
Beans, dry, edible	Cwt.	7.60	7.69	7.53	7.82	7.89	7.94
Peas, dry, field	Cwt.	3.14	3.51	3.57	3.61	4.06	3.98
Average first half of month							
		Dec.	Jan.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
<u>Truck crops</u>							
Beans, lima	Bushel	5.00	5.00	2.60	1.85	4.75	4.00
Beans, snap	Bushel	4.90	4.75	2.40	3.65	2.55	2.35
Beets	Bushel	1.35	1.20	1.40	1.45	1.10	1.05
Cabbage	Ton	27.40	77.20	30.60	48.00	79.30	149.40
Carrots	Bushel	1.55	1.55	1.30	2.70	2.70	2.60
Cauliflower	Crate	1.60	1.85	1.10	1.45	1.55	2.05
Celery	Crate	2.80	3.60	1.75	2.15	2.05	2.10
Cucumbers	Bushel	3.50	8.50	3.40	3.20	6.50	4.25
Eggplant	Bushel	2.75	2.50	1.20	3.00	3.60	1.65
Lettuce	Crate	2.80	2.90	2.90	5.20	6.20	5.25
Onions	Sack	.65	.75	1.05	1.40	1.70	2.35
Peas, green	Bushel	1/3.50	2.50	2.50	2.75	1/3.75	---
Peppers, green	Bushel	3.15	10.75	1.15	2.20	9.95	4.50
Spinach	Bushel	1.60	2.65	.90	1.00	1.50	1.75
Tomatoes	Bushel	3.80	8.45	3.55	4.35	7.10	5.65

1/ November 16-30.

Table 12.- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and 1951

Group of States	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1940-49	1950	1951	Average 1940-49	1950	1951	Average 1940-49	1950	1951
	: 1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	: Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	: 1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Maine, N. York:									
Michigan 2/:	686	575	525	867	955	1,113	5,934	5,489	5,843
Nebr., Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Wash., 3/:	310	281	289	1,482	1,690	1,581	4,591	4,750	4,569
Calif., N. Mex.:									
Ariz., Utah 4/:	530	345	253	537	613	712	2,814	2,115	1,802
California:									
Std., lima:	89	71	68	1,355	1,875	1,876	1,198	1,331	1,276
Baby lima:	71	72	52	1,502	1,708	1,677	1,059	1,230	872
Other 5/:	197	168	230	1,213	1,173	1,341	2,404	1,971	3,084
TOTAL U. S.:	1,882	1,512	1,417	958	1,117	1,231	18,000	16,886	17,446

1/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned beans; includes beans for seed. 2/ Largely pea beans, but most important source also of Red Kidney, Yelloweye, and Cranberry. 3/ Largely Great Northern, but Idaho also is the most important source of Small Reds. 4/ Largely Pinto beans. 5/ Mostly Blackeye, Small White, and Pink.

Table B.- Beans, dry edible: Production in selected areas, by major types,
United States, crop years 1950 and 1951

Year and type	Michigan		Idaho		Colorado		New York and Maine		California		Total	
	Un- :cleaned:	Cleaned: bags 3/	Un- :cleaned:	Cleaned: bags 3/	Un- :cleaned:	Cleaned: bags 3/	Un- :cleaned:	Cleaned: bags 3/	Un- :cleaned:	Cleaned: bags 3/	Un- :cleaned:	Cleaned: bags 3/
1950	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pea (Navy)	3,713	3,069	73	68	---	---	250	219	---	---	4,036	3,356
Great Northern	---	---	1,941	1,724	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,941	1,724
Pinto	---	---	1,750	1,601	2,048	1,956	---	---	76	66	3,874	3,623
Red Kidney	90	81	---	---	---	---	1,012	944	109	98	1,211	1,123
Standard lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,331	1,225	1,331	1,225
Baby lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,230	1,132	1,230	1,132
Other varieties	187	162	986	887	67	64	237	215	1,786	1,617	3,263	2,945
Total	3,990	3,312	4,750	4,280	2,115	2,020	1,499	1,378	4,532	4,138	16,886	15,128
1951	3,953	3,755	69	62	---	---	256	243	---	---	4,278	4,060
Pea (Navy)	---	---	1,710	1,495	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,710	1,495
Great Northern	---	---	1,510	1,350	1,754	1,649	---	---	38	34	3,302	3,033
Pinto	85	81	---	---	---	---	1,089	1,026	242	210	1,416	1,317
Red Kidney	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,276	1,168	1,276	1,168
Standard lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	872	798	872	798
Baby lima	196	186	1,280	1,153	48	45	264	246	2,804	2,499	4,592	4,129
Other varieties	4,234	4,022	4,569	4,060	1,802	1,634	1,609	1,515	5,232	4,709	17,446	16,000
Total	4,234	4,022	4,569	4,060	1,802	1,634	1,609	1,515	5,232	4,709	17,446	16,000

1/ Includes Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Washington.

2/ Includes New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah.

3/ Bags of 100 pounds.

Table 14.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and 1951 1/

State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production <u>2/</u>		
	Average	1950	1951	Average	1950	1951	Average	1950	1951
	1940-49			1940-49			1940-49		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres				bags	bags	bags
Minnesota ..	3/ 5	3	3	3/874	1,100	1,150	3/41	33	34
North Dakota:	3/11	4	3	3/1,149	900	800	3/127	36	24
Montana	30	6	5	1,166	1,400	1,390	348	84	70
Idaho	136	63	81	1,228	1,470	1,270	1,716	926	1,029
Wyoming	3/ 2	2	2	3/1,114	1,250	1,200	3/ 24	25	24
Colorado ...	22	5	4	884	950	750	199	48	30
Washington ..	227	127	175	1,298	1,420	1,370	3,027	1,803	2,398
Oregon	26	14	13	1,308	1,150	800	343	161	104
California ..	3/ 20	9	4	3/1,023	1,000	1,250	3/ 200	90	50
9 States ..	471	233	290	1,230	1,376	1,298	5,935	3,206	3,763

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned peas.

3/ Short-time average.

NOTE: The 1951 estimated production of 3,763,000 bags in the United States is the equivalent of 3,478,000 bags of cleaned peas. The estimated clean-out varies in the several States but averaged about 8 percent for the United States as a whole.

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